

FOUR NEW SPECIES OF WHITE-FRINGED BEETLES
(SUBGENUS GRAPHOGNATHUS) FROM THE
SOUTHEASTERN PART OF THE UNITED
STATES (COLEOPTERA:
CURCULIONIDAE).

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The following short descriptions are published now so that certain species of weevils can be referred to by name in entomological reports. More complete data, with keys and figures, are to be published later. All four species are considered to be accidental introductions from South America.

Pantomorus (Graphognathus) minor, n. sp.

Length 6.5–10.5 mm. Stout, light to dark slaty gray, often with tan or brown cast; eyes feebly convex; rostral portion of median groove on dorsum of head carinate; disk of pronotum usually subplanate longitudinally, and with prostrate or nearly prostrate vestiture; elytra with discal striae not impressed, inconspicuous, the erect setae a little longer than in *peregrinus*, but shorter than in the other species; corbel plate well developed. About 230 specimens examined.

Type locality.—Florida (Pensacola).

Type.—Catalogue No. 56306, United States National Museum, a female dated August 1, 1941.

Distribution in United States.—Florida: Pensacola; Gonzalez; Cantonment; Bluff Springs; Century; Crestview.

This well-defined species is nearest *leucoloma*, but in the latter the median groove on the rostrum is not carinate, the erect elytral setae are longer, the strial lines on the elytra are more distinct, and the corbel plate is absent. No specimens of *minor* have yet been seen from South America.

Pantomorus (Graphognathus) pilosus, n. sp.

Length 8–11.3 mm. Light to rather dark gray-brown, sometimes brown, usually with slight, almost brassy sheen; rostral portion of median groove either noncarinate or feebly carinate, marginal carina conspicuous; scutellum feebly or not impressed; elytral scales subevenly distributed on disk of elytra and obscuring the strial rows, the surface typically appearing rather smooth and even, erect setae longer and finer than usual; corbel plate obsolescent. About 32 specimens examined.

Type locality.—Alabama (Repton).

Type.—Catalogue No. 56305, United States National Museum, a female dated July 12, 1941.

Distribution in United States.—Alabama: Repton and vicinity; 3 miles east of Monroeville; near Drewry; Conecuh County; 2 miles north of Peterman.

Pantomorus pilosus is related to *striatus* and *dubius*, differing from them in its shinier derm, more feebly or noncarinate rostral groove, evener coating of scales on elytra, and longer and finer erect setae on elytra. No South American specimens definitely referable to *pilosus* have been seen, though there are at hand 9 individuals from San Antonio de Areco, Argentina, which belong to an extremely close relative.

***Pantomorus (Graphognathus) striatus*, n. sp.**

Length 9–12.7 mm. Light grayish brown to almost fuscous; rostral portion of median groove carinate; setae on disk of pronotum more nearly erect, and more “bristly” in appearance than in other species; scutellum usually impressed longitudinally; elytra often distinctly widened posteriorly, the interspaces more densely scaly than the strial rows, the latter typically appearing as narrow dark lines which are more conspicuous than in either *pilosus* or *dubius*; metasternum convex; corbel plate obsolescent to moderately developed, though never so well developed as in *minor*. At least 1,000 specimens examined.

Type locality.—Louisiana (New Orleans).

Type.—Catalogue No. 56307, United States National Museum, a female dated July 5, 1939.

Distribution in United States.—(The paratype series is restricted to specimens from New Orleans and vicinity.) LOUISIANA: New Orleans; near Baratavia; near Fort Pike; Avery Island; Dalcour; Poydras; Violet; Jesuit Bend; Baton Rouge; Covington and vicinity; Marrero; Chalmette. MISSISSIPPI: Laurel; Bolton; Purvis; Carriere; Gulfport; Moss Point. ALABAMA: Grand Bay. FLORIDA: Pensacola.

In addition, 3 or 4 specimens from Irvington, Ala., are tentatively placed with *striatus*.

This extremely variable species differs from its nearest relatives in the United States (*pilosus* and *dubius*) by the following character combination, each statement, it is understood, being qualified by “usually”: Distinctly carinate rostral groove, the more nearly erect pronotal setae, the impressed scutellum, the more widened elytra, the more distinct strial lines, and the convex metasternum.

A specimen from Cordoba, Argentina, in the National Museum collection is considered to belong to *striatus*, and several from other South American localities are referred doubtfully to the same species, as follows: San Juan, Argentina (4); San Antonio de Areco, Argentina (1); Montevideo, Uruguay (2).

Pantomorus (Graphognathus) dubius, n. sp.

Length 8.5–12.2 mm. Pale gray-brown to subfuscous, the general hue duller than, and not so brown as, in *striatus*; rostral portion of median groove carinate; pronotum usually a little broader, relatively, than in *striatus* and pronotal setae more strongly inclined; scutellum usually impressed longitudinally; elytra less widened posteriorly than in *striatus*, scales on interspaces 2 and 4 rather frequently a little paler than scales on adjacent surface, and forming feeble, pale vittae; metasternum subplanate to broadly convex, averaging less convex than in *striatus*. About 151 specimens studied.

Type locality.—Alabama (Mobile).

Type.—Catalogue No. 56308, United States National Museum, a female dated June 21, 1940.

Distribution in United States.—ALABAMA: Mobile; Toulminville; Blakeley Island; Crichton; Prichard; Irvington; Buena Vista; Martin's Station; Tunnel Springs; 3 miles southwest of Peterman; 2 miles west of Natchez. (Paratype series restricted to specimens from first five localities.) MISSISSIPPI: Maxie.

In addition, the following 9 specimens are referred, though with doubt, to *dubius*: Neenah, Ala. (5); Watson, Ala. (1); 4 miles north of Nadawah, Ala. (1); Moss Point, Miss. (1); Gulfport, Miss. (1).

Pantomorus dubius is very close to *striatus*, but differs in its more strongly inclined pronotal setae, less widened elytra, less convex metasternum, and the not infrequent presence of vittae on elytral interspaces 2 and 4.

Among the South American specimens examined are several which, though not quite like any of the *dubius* specimens from the United States, may belong to this form. They are from the following places: Buenos Aires, Argentina; Montevideo, Uruguay; Paysandú, Uruguay.

KEY TO SPECIES OF GRAPHOGNATHUS NOW PRESENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

1. Scales along posterior half of median line of pronotum directed posteriorly; striae rows of elytra largely obscured by the

- dense scaly coating; corbel plate well developed [Present at a dozen or more places in Mississippi; also at Grand Bay and Mobile, Ala.] *peregrinus* Buch.
- Scales along median line of pronotum throughout directed anteriorly (except at apex and sometimes in a spot which usually is about middle); corbel plate not well developed except in *minor* 2
2. Corbel plate well developed; vestiture on disk of pronotum prostrate or nearly so; rostral portion of median groove carinate
minor Buch.
- Corbel plate absent or present as a vaguely defined, narrow space; setae (*i.e.*, the more slender type of vestiture) on pronotal disk slanting (more nearly prostrate in *leucoloma*, in which species the rostral portion of the median groove is not carinate); rostral portion of median groove carinate or not carinate 3
3. Color lighter, usually gray or gray with indistinct brownish mottlings; rostral portion of median groove wider, shallower, not carinate; prothorax relatively wider, in the proportion of 13 or more to 10; metasternum nearly flat to broadly convex [Found chiefly in Alabama and Florida, to a lesser extent in Mississippi and Louisiana] *leucoloma* Boh.
- Color darker, usually brown or brownish gray; rostral portion of median groove deeper, carinate (sometimes not carinate in *pilosus*, in which species the prothorax is more elongate and the metasternum more convex); prothorax usually narrower relatively; metasternum more strongly convex (except in *dubius*, which has the rostral groove carinate) . 4
4. Scales on disk of elytra subevenly distributed in most specimens so as to obscure the stria rows; erect elytral setae longer and finer; rostral portion of median groove either noncarinate or with a feeble carina that is obviously feebler than the average carina in either of the next two species **pilosus** Buch.
- Scales on disk of elytra often more condensed on the interspaces than on the stria rows, the latter appearing as narrow, dark lines; erect elytral setae coarser and stiffer; rostral portion of median groove distinctly carinate 5
5. Elytral interspaces 2 and 4 scarcely ever vittate; elytra more widened posteriorly; metasternum more convex
striatus Buch.
- Elytral interspaces 2 and 4 rather frequently paler, though the vittae thus formed are usually feeble; elytra less widened posteriorly; metasternum less convex **dubius** Buch.